sult was that justice was not properly administered and the people suffered much in consequence. To obtain relief by preferring appeals was equally futile. For, the appellate courts were also presided over by revenue officers, who had multifarious duties to attend to. There was also another evil in placing the magistrates under the executive officers. The magistrates were inclined to favour the Sirkar in the excise and forest cases and also the police charges, in which the Sirkar was a party; and the parties failed to get proper justice in such cases. The Member therefore requested that the judicial functions should be taken away from the executive officers and the magistracy placed under the control of the High Court.

The second point was in regard to the under-trial prisoners. The maxim of law was that they should be considered to be innocent until the contrary was established. But that wholesome principle was forgotten and the under-trial prisoners were now treated worse than the convicts. The latter were supplied with clothing and good meals. They were also allowed occasional baths and shave. There was a medical officer to take care of their health. None of those conveniences were enjoyed by the under-trial prisoners. It was also pretty well established that the increase in the sicknesss in the Central Prison was not a little contributed to by the contact of the inmates with the men coming to it from the Mofussil jails. He therefore requested that arrangements should be made to accord to the under-trial prisioners at least the same treatment as was given to convicts. He added that, though the question was being pressed from the Second Session, nothing had been yet done in the matter.

The Member next requested that the system of trial by jury should be introduced in Travancore. The question was not a new one, but had been under consideration since 1040. For some reason or other, the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council was thrown out. The people of British India were enjoying the privilege and it could not be contended that the people of the State were not fit to receive the same. He prayed that the matter might receive early attention.

Lastly, the Member said that juvenile offenders should not be tried by the ordinary Courts but separate Courts should be established for them. Under the present arrangement, the juveniles studied during the trial the ways and means of escaping conviction, and thereafter they committed several offences with a degree of boldness, and eventually they were the men who became hardened criminals. He advocated the creation of honorary magistrates for trying juvenile offenders.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The question of the treatment of under-trial prisoners is under consideration.

29. The need for shifting the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Sherthallai to Kalavur.

Mr. M. K. Narayana Panicker (Member, Sherthallai taluk) said that the people experienced considerable inconvenience owing to the transfer of Ariyad (South and North) and Mararikulam South *pakuthies* from the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Town Magistrate to that of the Stationary Magistrate at Sherthallai. To obviate the difficulties, he had intended to move for the transfer of the Court from Sherthallai to Kalavur. But as the *pakuthies* had since been retransferred to the Alleppey Magistrate, he had nothing more to say.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

30. Re-establishment of the Magistrate's Court at Kanjirappalli.

Mr. R. Krishna Panicker (Member, Peermade taluk) said that the Government had, as early as in 1040, established at Kanjirappalli a Police Amin's Court, which, in 1070, was altered to a Second Class Magistrate's Court. In 1083, it was made a Magistrate-Munsiff's Court; but, in 1088, to the utter disappointment of the people, the Magistrate's Court was transferred to Mundakayam. The hardships caused to the people by the transfer of the *pakuthies* of Kanjirappalli, Pon-

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